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the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the  
kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.  
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renowned and well-merited reputation for derange-  
ments of the kidneys, pains in the back, and  
dripping, and all distressing consequences of  
well-tried remedies have been powerless.  
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acidity, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swelling  
of joints, gout, rheumatism, and all diseases for which  
it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury,  
sarsaparilla, etc., to the destruction of sufferers' teeth  
and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the  
whole system through the blood, and thoroughly  
eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.  
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lessness, and all distressing consequences of  
disipation, worry, overwork, etc. It possesses  
surprising power in restoring strength and vigor to  
those suffering from the enervating influences of  
long residence in hot, unhealthy climates.  
**THERAPION** is sold by the principal  
Chemists and Merchants throughout the world.  
Price in England, 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. In order-  
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quired, and observe that the word "THERAPION"  
appears on the British Government Stamp (in  
this letter on a red ground) affixed to every  
genuine package by order of His Majesty's Hon.  
Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

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WHITE FARMER IN HAWAII  
VS. ORIENTAL LABOR

Miss Katherine Coman, Professor of Economics  
at Wellesley, on Hawaii's Im-  
pending Crisis.

The following article written by  
Katherine Coman, professor of economics  
in Wellesley College, appears in a  
recent number of the Boston Trans-  
cript:

At Wahiawa, in the upland valley  
that lies between the Waianae Moun-  
tains and the Koolau range, two-thirds  
of the distance by the old postroad  
from Honolulu to Waiwala, some Ameri-  
can farmers are making an experiment  
that may mean much for the industrial  
future of Hawaii. Five years ago they  
took up a tract of Government land,  
agreeing to pay from \$3 to \$7 an acre,  
the appraised market value. The  
twelve hundred acres were allotted to  
the thirteen families represented in the  
settlement in proportion to the number  
of workers in each. In order to acquire  
fee simple title the several owners had  
to live upon their lands for two con-  
secutive years, and to bring one-fourth  
of their tract under cultivation accord-  
ing to the requirements for freehold  
purchasers.

The land was originally overgrown  
with lantana and covered by excess of  
vegetable matter. Clearing and plow-  
ing soon brought air and sunshine into  
play and restored the soil to a high  
degree of fertility. The altitude of Wahi-  
awa is one thousand feet, and the  
climate more bracing than is often to be  
found in mid-Pacific, with no ex-  
treme heat and no frosts. The rainfall  
is not adequate for agriculture, but the  
colony has merged its water rights with  
those of Waiwala sugar plantation and  
now secures abundant irrigation on  
easy terms. The cost of transportation  
is here, as with most Hawaiian enter-  
prises, the well-nigh insuperable diffi-  
culty. Honolulu, the only domestic mar-  
ket and the sole medium of export  
trade, may be reached by the Oahu  
Railroad, but the available stations are  
seven and fifteen miles distant, and a  
series of deep gulches make the wagon  
haul a costly one.

The colonists were destined to see  
hard times. Of the original baker's  
dozen, not more than half are today  
living at Wahiawa. Financial or family  
difficulties have forced one after an-  
other to abandon the enterprise, but  
their places have been taken by others,  
and there are now fourteen house-  
holders in the settlement. Most of their  
failures may be attributed to one or  
another of the many pests that civiliza-  
tion has brought to the islands. The  
crop of melons that was expected to  
pay a handsome profit fell a prey to the  
cutworm. Vegetables were eaten  
up by the same voracious foe. Heavy  
trade winds stunted the orange trees,  
and the peach trees put out premature  
blooms.

The farmers are now planning their  
faith to pineapples. This is a plant un-  
loved of the cutworm and the Japa-  
nese beetle. Scale, the besetting vice  
of an orange orchard, is readily held  
in check since the plants can be sprayed  
with ease. Climatic conditions,  
equable temperature and a humid at-  
mosphere conspire to produce the most  
luscious fruit that grows—great yellow  
cones of pulp, containing a maximum  
of juice and a minimum of fibre. Hawa-  
ian pineapples would command a high  
price in the Eastern markets, but,  
lacking the Isthmian canal, the diffi-  
culty of sending ripe fruit to the Atlan-  
tic coast prohibits this trade. There  
is, however, considerable demand for  
canned pineapple a commodity that  
may be shipped to any part of the  
world. Arrangements are now complete  
for two canneries, where high-grade  
preserves and pineapple syrup will be  
prepared.

BYRON O. CLARK'S VIEWS.

Mr. Byron O. Clark, the promoter of  
this attempt to domesticate the Ameri-  
can farmer in Hawaii, is sanguine of  
success. "I think we've hit upon the  
right thing at last," said he, proudly  
exhibiting a field of ripening fruit.  
"Our pineapples are far superior to  
those grown in Mexico. Moreover, we  
can get our fruit to market sooner than  
they. We can reach San Francisco in  
December, the very best selling season.  
Give us the Christmas trade and they  
will bear transportation all right if  
properly packed on ice. Why, I've sent  
pines to Dakota and sold them at a  
profit, although the freight rate was  
\$2.50 per dozen. But we are relying in  
the long run, on the sale of our canned  
products. We shall put up first class  
preserves—none of your adulterated  
stuff. I got a can once to see what it  
was made of. Found it two-thirds  
apple—inferior grade of apple at that.  
Have you tried our pineapple syrup? That  
will be a paying thing when we  
once get the attention of the market.  
It's more tasty than maple syrup, and  
will cost the same. You see the juice  
of the pineapple has digestive qualities.  
Physicians will recommend it. Chil-  
dren can eat as many buckwheat cakes  
as they like and come to no harm."  
"Labor? Well, we have to employ  
Chinamen at present. It's the best we  
can do. White labor can't be had. We  
are offering \$10 a month and a good  
dwelling-house, rent free, for an Ameri-  
can to run the place. Chinamen can't  
do that work. They haven't the in-  
telligence and the nerve. They will do  
what they are told when once they un-  
derstand, but it's precious hard work  
getting a new idea into their heads.  
Japanese better? Not half so good—  
an unreliable lot—I wouldn't have them  
round."

"The American can't work in this  
climate? That's not proved. The heat  
here is nothing compared to Kansas in  
a scorching summer, and the winters  
are finer than in Southern California.  
I have lived in the land of orange-blo-

soms twenty-seven years so I know  
what I'm talking about. The Ewa ex-  
periment failed, yes, but that was not a  
fair test. The management meant well,  
and they made a good business propo-  
sition, but the superintendent had no  
faith in the thing, and threw cold water  
from the start. Then the living con-  
ditions were such as no Americans would  
accept. A row of whitewashed shanties  
on stilts, built all alike and all in one  
yard. The women got into a tangle  
with their gardens and their chickens.  
No church privileges, and the children  
went to school with a lot of Japs and  
Portuguese. Learned pigeon-English,  
Portuguese and Hawaiian mixed. The  
men weren't the right sort either—  
slober and all that, but lacked sand;  
tenant farmers from Missouri most of  
them, sort of fellows that aren't lo-  
cating for hard work. When they began  
sub-letting the job to Japanese, the  
company decided they could dispense  
with their services. If Ewa plantation  
would set aside a thousand acre-tract  
and give twenty intelligent farmers  
long term leases of fifty-acre lots, al-  
lowing five acres for a homestead for  
each family, they would get much bet-  
ter crops than they can grow with Japa-  
nese labor. Work unsuited to the An-  
glo-Saxon? No. Why I'm experimenting  
with an acre of cane right here. I  
planted rose bamboo in rows eight feet  
apart. This cane grows straight and  
strong. A horse and plow can get down  
the furrows as long as cultivation is  
needed. As for stripping, my cane is  
no more difficult to get through than a  
field of corn, but the rose bamboo  
doesn't need much stripping. Field  
could be cut by steam same as corn.  
The planters have offered a prize of  
ten thousand dollars for a machine that  
will cut their cane, but you could as  
easily run a corn cutter through an  
African jungle. That field has had no  
irrigating and no fertilizer, but it will  
yield five tons of sugar. Ewa raises ten  
tons to the acre, but their crop costs  
four times as much. My scheme of  
setting the rows wide apart not only  
makes cultivation easier, it actually re-  
sults in an improved quality of cane.  
The greater amount of air and sun-  
shine admitted to the stalks enriches  
the juices. I've had my cane tested  
by an expert, and he says that it will  
yield a higher percentage of saccharine  
matter than any other grown in the is-  
lands.

"No, I don't suppose the plantations  
will ever be cut up into farms. Not  
many of the big sugar companies own  
their lands. They rent on long leases  
from the Government or from some  
Kanaka estate. They could not sell the  
land if they would, but they prefer to  
have it under their own supervision.  
The more progressive of the managers  
see that the Jap as a wage-paid laborer  
can never be a success and they are  
trying the contract company scheme.  
Co-operation is something the Jap un-  
derstands. It brings out the best there  
is in him both as laborer and as man.  
To my thinking, the solution of the  
planter's labor problem lies right there.  
"Annexation hasn't Americanized the  
islands. There are only 16,000 Cauca-  
sians in a population of 154,000, accord-  
ing to the last census, a smaller propor-  
tion than in 1896. Many Americans  
who came out here then, thinking to  
make fortunes, have gone home disap-  
pointed. Meantime the Japanese are  
coming in at a rate that will Oriental-  
ize the country before many years. The  
only hope for white civilization, as I  
see it, is the small farmer. At home he  
is the sheet anchor of political and  
social institutions, and he would be  
here, once given a chance.

THE LAND LAWS.

"Homestead lands? Well, Governor  
Dole and men like him have advocated  
that for the past twenty years. The  
land act of 1895 is the best they could  
do. They tried to suit the sugar planter  
and the coffee planter, and the small  
farmer and the Kanaka peasant. There  
are six classes of land and five forms of  
purchase. It would puzzle a Philadel-  
phia lawyer to 'see his title clear' under  
that act. Can't expect Americans to  
come out here to take up land when  
they can get it on better terms at home.  
However, when a man once opens up  
land in Hawaii, its value grows like  
a weed. This land for which I paid \$5  
an acre four years ago is now worth  
\$160. There's no more paying invest-  
ment in the United States. The pity  
is that there is so little left, only 55,000  
acres of agricultural land is still at the  
disposal of the land commission.  
Two years ago the United States gov-  
ernment stepped in and set aside as a  
military reservation a fourteen-thous-  
and-acre tract right alongside this  
colony. A deputation of army officers  
came here to select a camp where the  
broken down soldiers from the Philip-  
pines might be sent to recuperate.  
The Secretary of War approved their  
recommendation, and there it lies, the  
best land on Oahu for the small farm-  
er's purposes, entirely withdrawn from  
settlement. It has never been used as  
an encampment and probably never  
will be.

"When I first came to the Islands,  
coffee was the hope of the small farmer.  
Scores of enterprising young fellows  
took up land in Hawaii, borrowing  
money to develop it, and hoping to re-  
pay with interest in a few years. But  
they couldn't make it go. Kona coffee  
brought no price. Java can be grown  
here as well as anywhere. There's a  
fine plantation over in Makaha valley,  
but the product cuts no figure in the  
coffee market. We seem to be outside  
the regular trade channels and we  
can't get into the swim. Are there

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE  
HEARS REPORT ON BILLS

Business Men Talk of Measures in Legislature  
and Discuss Situation in Reference  
to Telephone System.

(From Thursday's daily.)

What is possible under the present telephone installation was the  
subject of a rather heated discussion at the meeting of the Chamber of  
Commerce yesterday, and a committee was appointed to act with a  
similar committee of the Merchants' Association so as to find out the  
possibilities and to make a report, which may guide the action of the  
business men of the city in their relations to a new company.

There was too a general discussion of the acts now before the legis-  
lature and the committee of the Chamber was authorized to keep in  
touch with all measures and look over those which the business men  
think wise for the people and vested interests of the Territory. There  
was unanimity upon many of the bills and the committee will keep close  
tab on all acts.

W. F. Allen was chosen chairman in  
the absence of Vice President Cooke.  
The nominations of F. L. Waldron,  
George P. Dennison and Elmer E. Pax-  
ton were received and E. I. Spalding,  
who was nominated at the February  
meeting, was elected to membership in  
the chamber.

E. D. Tenney, for the Legislative  
Committee, reported that the commit-  
tee had a copy of each act now printed  
by the Houses of Legislature. The com-  
mittee was getting into touch with all  
these bills.

HILO BILL TOO BROAD.

In considering the various bills Mr.  
Tenney suggested that the bill grant-  
ing franchise for street railway in Hilo  
was too broad as to limits of power  
to be used. As to the Depository bill  
it was asked by Mr. Lowrey if the  
committee wished an expression of the  
Chamber. The committee made no re-  
commendation as it was unable to learn  
how much money would ever be in the  
Territorial treasury.

STRICT AGRICULTURAL QUARAN-  
TINE.

Senate Bill No. 9 as to agricultural  
quarantine was deemed a most impor-  
tant measure, and its being strengthened  
was urged. It was said further that  
earth as ballast or in cargo should not  
be landed but dumped at sea.

Mr. Swanzy said that there should be  
amendments making the measure far  
reaching. He said the danger is greater  
than any one imagined. He cited the  
importation of Australian pears, the  
lantana blight and a recent importation  
of cane with leaf hoppers. In a recent  
importation of coconuts there were 150  
insects with thirty-two new varieties.  
He said there should be capable en-  
tomologists employed and called atten-  
tion to the fact that no other port had  
any scientists. He therefore recom-  
mended that no fruit or plants be im-  
ported into the Territory except  
through this port, and that all be care-  
fully inspected.

FOR THOROUGH DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Tenney said he would be in favor  
of working for the establishment of a  
thoroughly competent Agricultural  
Bureau, with wide powers and headed  
by the most able men possible to se-  
cure.

Senator Isenberg said he would favor  
a strong official and a bill which would  
enable the formation of a strong bu-  
reau with the appointment of a strong  
official at its head.

The committee was authorized to pro-  
ceed with its suggestions to the Legis-  
lature and have authority to employ  
an attorney to draw a tight coherent  
bill.

FIGHT OVER FISHERIES.

The fishing bill was then called up,  
it being shown that the object of the  
large mesh bill was to prevent the Chi-  
nese and Japanese fishermen from using  
nets which scoop in every thing.

Mr. Isenberg saying that where they  
get small fish not fit for the market,  
the Orientals feed them to pigs or use  
them as fertilizer. Mr. Swanzy said  
that there should be some strong pro-  
vision covering dynamite and other  
fishing means which tend to destroy the  
fish.

The committee called attention to the  
cumulative voting system in corpora-  
tions, simply for information.

As to the gas franchise the commit-  
tee suggested that there should be  
amendments making it necessary for  
the placing of the works where they  
would not be an eyesore and protect-  
ing the people as to the use of the  
streets.

It was noted that the Kalaauokalani  
license and tax bills had gone to the  
County bill committee for considera-  
tion.

The act providing for the return to  
the fee system in pilotage was disap-  
proved by the committee.

The committee called attention to the  
fact that the land was not exempt when  
cane or oil plants and machinery was  
exempted. The committee was not in  
favor of any exemptions whatever.

STANDS BY HEALTH BOARD.

Considering the bill relative to the  
Board of Health reorganization, which  
provides that the President shall be a  
paid official, Mr. Swanzy asked that the  
Chamber express its views as to the  
propriety of urging the bill. There was  
much discussion over the proposal, the  
principal point made being that the  
best man could not be obtained for any  
salary possible. On motion it was de-  
cided to be the sense of the Chamber  
that it did not approve of act 37, Senate  
bill.

In the matter of the railroad through  
Kalihi valley to Kahuku the commit-  
tee reiterated its position against ex-  
emptions, calling attention as well to  
the running of steam engines on King  
and Queen streets.

As to the medical license bill the com-  
mittee was opposed on the ground that  
it would make it impossible for many  
Japanese physicians to practice, which  
would be unwise as affecting planta-  
tions.

CORPORATION BILL FAVORED.

On the bill affecting the right of cor-  
porations to own other stocks and lands  
of other corporations the committee  
favored the bill, as it makes the present  
law better.

Taking up House bills the act repeal-  
ing the poll taxes was disapproved en-  
tirely, the suspect law was likewise  
disapproved. The committee approves  
of the bill against the destruction of  
property without proper appraisal.  
The committee disapproved the plan to  
send youths abroad for education.

The committee likewise disapproved  
of the act which would permit the  
treatment of leprosy by any person and  
suspending the suspect law. As to the  
Hackmen's bill the suggestion is made  
to the personnel of the examiners,  
two of whom are to be hackdrivers.

AGAINST PAYING JUDGES.

The act providing for increased pay  
for judges was discussed at some length  
the consensus being that the judges are  
underpaid. J. A. Kennedy suggested  
that the matter of extra compensation  
be put in the hands of the Delegate to  
Washington and the Chamber then dis-  
approved of House Bill No. 29.

As to the extension of fire limits the  
committee said that the opinion of in-  
surance men was that the bill was too  
sweeping and that it would appear that  
the bill would fail because of the great  
boundary to be established. Action was  
left to the underwriters.

WILL HAVE ASSISTANCE.

The committee in conclusion asked  
for assistance, Mr. Swanzy saying that  
if the business men really wished to  
keep in touch with the course of  
legislation, there should be assistance  
given the committee. He suggested  
that the committee be authorized to  
secure such clerical and legal assist-  
ance as may be deemed necessary.

After the motion had been made the  
suggestion was made that each mem-  
ber of the Chamber should be notified  
that the committee was in existence  
and would be ready to look into any  
matter submitted.

Chairman Tenney suggested that  
some provision should be made for the  
purpose of keeping the Chamber in-  
formed of the course of action. It was  
the opinion that the committee could be  
depended upon to look after the inter-  
ests of the community.

CRAIG IS ENDORSED.

Hugh Craig's letter to C. M. Cooke,  
announced that his name had been  
Canal Commissioner, and requested a  
note of endorsement. The Chamber  
then directed that a letter be sent to  
the President endorsing Mr. Craig, who  
was formerly President of the San  
Francisco Chamber of Commerce.

WIRELESS SUBSIDY.

Mr. Swanzy called up the matter of  
the Inter-Island Telegraph Company  
saying that Mr. Cross had presented a  
memorial to the Legislature asking for  
a subsidy, and saying it did not seem  
possible to establish the system to  
Kauai without a subsidy. B. F. Dilling-  
ham said that some one had said that  
he had been told that his name had  
been used as president of the company,  
but he did not know of any such elec-  
tion. He said further that C. J.  
Hutchins had suggested that a subsidy  
of thousands of dollars would be need-  
ed.

It was made known that the subsidy  
now being paid by private firms would  
lapse on July 1. B. F. Dillingham said  
perhaps a subsidy should be granted,  
either by the government or by private  
parties, say of \$25,000 a year. There  
might be a time when the telegraph  
would save a great deal of money.

Mr. Macfarlane said he was not ready  
to do anything until the system had be-  
come a business proposition, as in the  
past it had been only a delusion.

Col. Allen announced that the inten-  
tion was to ask a subsidy of \$1,000 a  
month for two years, as there is great  
necessity for the close communication.

TO INVESTIGATE TELEPHONES.

The letter of the Board of Directors  
of the Merchants' Association, an-  
nouncing the appointment of a commit-  
tee of three: Messrs. Macfarlane, Cat-  
ton and Wight, to investigate the tele-  
phone system, with power to engage an  
expert was read. The motion was made  
that a similar committee be appointed  
by the Chamber. Mr. Macfarlane said  
that the Merchants' Association had

## No Strength

Are you easily tired? Is your work  
a burden? Do you often feel weak  
and faint? Is your appetite poor?  
Are you easily discouraged? Then  
your nerves are weak and your blood  
impure. Sickness is not far away.



Mr. Frederick Designe, of Claremont, Cape Colony, South Africa, sends his photograph and this letter:  
"My blood often becomes impure, causing eruptions on the skin, and my general system gets all run down, causing indigestion and great debility. But I take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which quickly brings me out of my troubles. For all those who are debilitated and weakened by the long, hot summers of our country, there is no remedy equal to this grand family medicine."

AYER'S  
Sarsaparilla

There are many imitation "Sarsaparillas." Be sure you get Ayer's.

Always keep your bowels in good condition with Ayer's Pills. They are purely vegetable, act on the liver, and cure constipation, biliousness, sick headache, and all liver troubles.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

THE FIRST  
**American Savings &  
Trust Co.**  
OF HAWAII, LTD.

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recommend  
**Dr. Bigelow's**  
ANTISEPTIC  
**SKIN SOAP**

as the best soap for medi-  
cinal and toilet use.

**TRY IT**

Per cake, . . . . . 25c.  
Per box, . . . . . 50c.

**Hollister**  
**Drug Company.**  
Fort Street.

taken up the matter because the tele-  
phone service was so bad that the  
merchants must know whether the  
present system is capable of being per-  
fected or whether a new system must  
be started.

B. F. Dillingham said he believed the  
new system would wipe out the old one,  
so he thought there should be some  
combination now, which would give the  
stockholders of the present company  
a chance to get out. They should be  
protected and the wires which are now  
up capable of use, should be utilized.

J. A. Kennedy said it was time that  
something be done as for two years  
there had been the same condition. The  
motion for a committee passed and the  
chairman appointed Messrs. Kennedy,  
Potenhauer and Focke, after which  
the Chamber adjourned.

Those present were: Messrs. Allen,  
Crawley, Lowrey, Dillingham, Parme-  
lee, Hall, Waller, Gartenberg, D. P. R.  
Isenberg, Kennedy, Macfarlane, Swan-  
zy, Focke, Muhlenberg, Hoogs, Lange,  
Potenhauer, J. A. McCandless, Waltey  
and H. A. Isenberg.

INFLUENZA is always more or less  
prevalent at this season of the year.  
This disease is very similar to a severe  
cold and if allowed to take its course is  
liable to cause serious results. The best  
treatment for influenza is to avoid ex-  
posure and take Chamberlain's Cough  
Remedy. This medicine gives immedi-  
ate relief and if used as directed, will  
ward off all dangerous consequences. It  
leaves the system in a natural and  
healthy condition. It always cures and  
cures quickly. All druggists and deal-  
ers sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.,  
agents for Hawaii Territory.

Collector Chamberlain has reported to  
the Builders' Exchange giving the fig-  
ures relative to Chinese in Honolulu.  
The total population of Chinese regis-  
tered in the city is 13,375 of whom 5,077  
are women and children.

(Continued on page 7.)